

Patent Application of  
**Mr. William K Bowman, Jr.**

for

**TITLE: MEDICINE ORGANIZER DEVICE**

**BACKGROUND & CROSS REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is entitled to benefit of Provisional Patent Application Serial Number 60/275,537 filed February 20, 2001.

**BACKGROUND: FEDERALY SPONSORED RESEARCH**

This research was not sponsored by any Federal Agency.

**REFERENCE TO MICROFICHE APPLICATION**

Not applicable to this invention.

**BACKGROUND: FIELD OF INVENTION**

This invention relates to devices for storing and dispensing medications.

**BACKGROUND: DISCUSSION OF PRIOR ART**

There are several medicine organizers and pill dispensers present in the prior art, but none of which disclose the invention that pertains to this application. Patent No.

4,126,247 (Majka, 1978) describes a pill dispenser which is a key operated device and does not let the user put bottles with medicine, unlike the Bowman invention. Patent No. 4,573,606 (Lewis, 1986) discloses an automatic pill dispenser and method of administering medical pills, which has a photoelectric pill detector, yet does not foresee handling of bottles with medication. Patent No. 4,573,580 (Messer, 1986) pertains to a unit dose medication dispenser where the user consumes medicine by hand and no bottle handling is foreseen. Patent No. 4,763,810 (Christiansen, 1988) relates to a medication dispenser that has a microprocessor and does not foreseen handling of bottles of medication. Patent No. 5,762,199 (Aguilera, 1988) refers to a daily pocket pill organizer that is a compartmented pocket size cylindrical dispenser of pills with a removable top. Patent No. 5,915,560 (George et al, 1999) describes a compartmentalized pill dispenser with a plurality of pill cavities but that does not involve bottle handling. Patent No. 6,193,103 (Clarijs, 2001) discloses a pill dispenser with a base plate, a cover, holding means for pills and aperture for releasing pill, but no handling of medicine bottles. Finally, Patent No. 6,338,535 (Rickert, 2002) relates to a pill organizer with a plurality of drawers but using no medicine bottles. Therefore, the prior art does not include a medicine organizer device in which the user can consume the medication directly from a bottle containing medication. Thus, this invention prevents the user's direct hand contact with the medicine, dropping the medication to the ground, and sanitary problems. For all of these reasons, the Bowman invention is a new and useful device subject to patent protection.

## **SUMMARY**

This invention allows medications to be held in bottles in a “medicine organizer device” in such a way that all medications can be identified and taken by the user easily and safely and at the appropriate time. It minimizes the risks associated with forgetting to take medication or multiple dosing because of forgetfulness of the patient, lack of communication skills, oversight on a caregivers part or other form of negligence to timeliness or dosage. Furthermore the invention facilitates direct transfer of the appropriate dosage of medicine to the patient’s mouth without the need of hand contact that in addition to sanitary considerations can lead to dropping the medication before oral ingestion.

## **OBJECTS & ADVANTAGES**

This invention offers a number of useful advantages over other mechanisms for dispensing and assisting in timely oral delivery of medications. These advantages include:

1. Improved Sanitary Status. The medication does not have to make contact with the patient’s hand before oral ingestion. The bottle can be raised directly to the patient’s mouth and the medication ingested directly from the bottle.
2. Improved safety during the ingestion process. It is not uncommon for persons taking hand held medications to drop pills on the floor in the process of passing them to the mouth. Placing the bottle of medication to the lips and tilting the

bottle upside down pouring the medication directly into the mouth, avoiding the risk of loss.

3. The prevention of pills falling on the floor has the additional safety feature that this minimizes risk of children or pets consuming medication that has fallen to the floor.
4. This invention is particularly useful for those patients that are visually impaired since pre dispensed medication does not need to be counted etc.

## **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

Copies of two photographs of an embodiment of the invention are attached.

## **DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION**

The invention consists of a device for holding small tubes or bottles with caps. This holding device may be tray like in form or a small box or briefcase form. The bottles or capped tubes are arranged in a sequential order so as to allow for various combinations of delivery times for the medication in the tubes. These slots can be labeled as appropriate to cover different days or different times within an individual day. On a fixed time basis, i.e. weekly or monthly, the individual bottles are filled with the appropriate dosage of medication. The bottles are then arranged in the bottle holding device. At the appropriate times the patient, or one that is to administer the medicine, removes a tube or bottle, uncaps it and transfers it to the mouth. Once the neck of the bottle is in the mouth it is tipped so as to transfer the medication directly from the tube to

the mouth. The empty bottle is then returned to the carrier upside down, serving as a record to all concerned that the medication has been ingested.

## **OPERATION OF INVENTION**

The invention consists of a box, case or other device for holding a series of tubes or bottles forming a medicine-dispensing device. The bottles are arranged in the holding device in a specific array that allows for fixing a schedule to take medications on a regular timeframe. At the appropriate time individual bottles are removed, uncapped and the bottle is passed so that the opening is placed between sealed lips of the patient. The patient then tilts the bottle in such a way as to cause the medication to be ingested into the mouth, without risk of spillage.

The device will be deployed with a labeling system so that bottles can be located and or labeled either by day or time of day. This might include, but is not limited to “morning”, “lunch” and “evening”.

## **DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION OF ALTERNATIVE EMBODIMENTS**

The drawings represent an embodiment of the device. The scope of the device is however limited only by the scope of the claims not by a particular embodiment shown in the drawings. Among the various embodiments are included varying carrying devises such as cases, boxes, and flats. Also envisaged are various color code or labeling embodiments for the bottles. It is envisaged that after the medication has been taken the

bottle or tube can be returned to the carrying device in an inverted position so that it can be easily determined which medications have been ingested.

## **CONCLUSION, RAMIFICATION & SCOPE OF INVENTION**

Although the description above contains much specificity, these should not be construed as limiting the scope of the invention but as merely illustrations of some of the presently preferred embodiments of this invention. Thus, the scope of the invention should be determined by the appended claims and their legal equivalents, rather than by the examples given.

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